One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh Annual Banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of New York State.

EVILS OF OUR MONEY SYSTEM

AS VIEWED AND REITERATED BY SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Another Lick at the Legal-Tender Note-Our Commerce, National Development and Opportunity.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 .- The one-hundredand-twenty-seventh annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York was held at Delmonico's this evening. The yearly dinners of this organization are among the most important events of the metropolis, and that of to-night was no exception. The chamber always musters notable speakers and distinguished men around its board. Utterances that have of the people of the United States are in moved the policy of the government have been made on these occasions, and it was at standard of value they ought to have an been made on these occasions, and it was at one of the chamber's dinners that Secretary sudden death a few years ago. Covers for sudden death a few years ago. Covers for should have an opportunity to say so. When should have an opportunity to say so. When this issue is directly presented we need not fear the result. Such an appeal to the comretary Carlisle, Senator Julius C. Burrows, Hon. Judson Harmon, Mayor Strong, Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, Rev. Dr. M. W. Stryker, Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Rear Admiral Henry Erben, Commander Montgomery Sicard, James M. Constable, Carl Schurz, Horace White, Murat Halstead, St. Clair Mc-Kelway, Charles Butler. The other tables were presided over, respectively, by Lowell Lincoln, Henry W. Cannon, Gen. Horace Porter, J. Edward Simmons, George Rutledge Gibson and Alfred R. Whitney,

The decorations were striking. Back of chamber, surmounted by a silk and golden braided coat-of-arms of the United States, draped in American flags and flanked by the seals of the State and city of New York. It was somewhat after 9 o'clock when President Orr, wielding the gavel, rapped for order, and in a brief speech in which he referred to the Armenian atrocities, introduced Secretary Carlisle, who spoke on "Our Currency System." He said, in part:

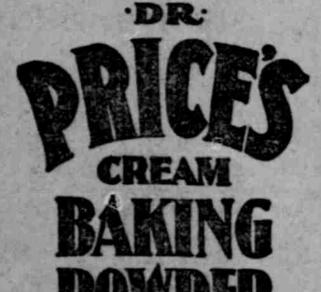
"Two years ago, at your annual banquet, I said that the disposition and ability of the government to maintain its own credit at the highest standard and to preserve the integrity of all the forms of currency in circulation among the people could not be reasonably doubted and ought not to be the subject of further controversy. But Since that declaration was made here interest bearing bonds to the amount of \$162,-315,400 have been issued to procure gold for the redemption of the United States notes. The notes still remain the same as at the they are unpaid. Our legal standard of value is as sound as that of any country in the world and if we have such a currency system to guarantee its permanent maintenance, no government would command a larger credit or realize greater benefits from it than ours; but the great investors of the world appreciate the difficulties under which we are laboring and, cannot reasonably hope to see perfect confidence restored at home or abroad.

"The fundamental vice in our currency system is the legal-tender note, redeemable in coin by the government and raissuable under the law. There are other defects, but this threatens the stability of the whole volume of our currency. So long as these notes are outstanding the slightest diminufeeling of apprehension and distrust, affects the values of all securities, curtails investmore or less seriously embarrasses all the business affairs of the people. In attempting to provide a circulating consisting of its own notes ressueble after redemption, the governmen of the United States is engaged in a business for which it is wholly unfitted and plated by its founders. It has a right to forrow money and issue evidences of the debt, but it was never contemplated that it should convert itself into a bank of issue and furnish a legal-tender paper currency for the use of the people. The Treasury Department ought to be and was his toast being "National Development and intended to be simply a public agency for the management of the fiscal affairs of the Opportunity." In brief, he said: government-as a government, not as a

The circulation of legal tenders has a tendency to drive out of use and out of the ment is compelled to redeem them; and it has expelled millions of dollars from our borders. Although the government and our own people are compelled to receive them, they will not discharge international obligations, and gold must go out to settle all final balances against us. No other government in the world is required to supply gold from its treasury to discharge the While the pecuniary loss to which the people have been subjected by the issue and continued circulation of legal-tender paper has been almost incalculable, this has not injury inflicted on the country. The theories that the government can create money by placing its stamp on paper or other material; that a legislative actment can make 50 cents equal value to 100 cents; that artificially inflated prices, paid in a depreciated currency, are better for the people than natural prices, paid in a sound currency, and various other vagarles now floating like bubbles in the political atmosphere are all directly atributable to the long continued use of legal-The proposition that a from the government to pay money is money is just as absurd as the proposition that a promise to deliver a horse is a horse, and yet there are eminent men high in public councils who believe that the United States promissory note is actual money and that the statute which compels all the people to receive it as actual money is constitutional and ought to be continued in force.

"The agitation for the free coinage of legal-tender silver is predicated upon the same vicious principle that underlies the legislation making paper promises a legal tender; but there is a practical difference between the two systems. The United States note was a forced loan from the people to the government which the gov-ernment promised to repay in dollars, but the free colnage of legal-tender silver at the ratio of 16 to I would be a forced loan from the people to the owners of silver mines and silver bullion without a promise of repayment by anybody. The campaign against the proposition to debase our standard of value should not be abandoned or suspended. If the friends of a sound, stable measure of value are vigilant and active this effort cannot possibly succeed, and the question will soon recede from the public view. But the United States legal-tender notes will remain to complicate the currency system and embarrass the government. In my opinion, legislation in this

Awarged Mighest Honors-World's Pair.



MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free om Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

direction at the earliest possible day is imperatively demanded by every substantial interest in the country, and its postponement on any pretext or political expediency, or upon the assumption, in advance, that no satisfactory result can be accomplished, would be a very grave mistake. No nation can reasonably hope to control the trade of any considerable part of the world unless its exchanges are based upon a standard of any considerable part of the world unless its exchanges are based upon a standard of value recognized as sound in all the centers of commerce. The pound sterling has made London not only the principal market but the clearing house of the whole world. England not only realizes great profit from her own trade, but takes toll out of the international trade of all other countries. With an inferior currency we could never successfully contest her supremacy, and the belief that we can punish her, or enrich ourselves by destroying the value of our own money is one of the most remarkable delusions of the age.

"Much of our financial trouble has been

"Much of our financial trouble has been caused by doubt and speculation here and

abroad concerning the views and purposes of our people at large and the policies of the political parties to which they are attached. This is a government by parties, and investers watch, with the greatest interest and solicitude, every manifestation of popular opinion as proceed the process of the policies o lar opinion, especially when changes are to be made in the chief executive office. It is of vast importance that these doubts and speculations should be set at rest in order that the world may certainly know what is to be our permanent monetary policy. Vague and indefinite declarations by the great political organizations of the country not only Increase doubt and distrust abroad, but enourage harmful agitation at home and hold, therefore, that it is the duty of all who are or may become in any degree re-sponsible for the welfare of the country, to insist that there shall be no further equivocation or evasion in our treatment of this great subject. Let us have no more ambigureconcilable clauses in party platforms or in public utterances, but let us make our meaning so clear and our purpose so plain that they can be neither misunderstood nor successfully misrepresented. If a majority

mon sense, the commercial integrity and the national pride of our people will not be in vain, and when the contest is over the ques-tion will be settled finally, and conclusively settled in accordance with the general judgment of the most advanced nations and the real interests of our own country.' Secretary Carlisle's speech was frequently applauded and especially that part where

he committed bimself to sound money.

portunity to say so. On the other hand,

SENATOR BURROWS'S SPEECH. Mr. Carlisle was followed by United States Senator J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, President Orr's chair was the seal of the He said in substance that the question of The correspondent says that Austria proin the establishment of our national Constitution. The conflicting regulations of the several States of the confederation, crippled commerce and jealousy was engendered that brought the State to the verge of civil war. In the light of history it could be asserted that our national government sprang from commercial necessity more than from any other single cause, or all other causes combined. It was not surprising after eight years' experience with the confederation to find the framers of the Constitution stripping the States of all authority on the subject of comnational government the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States. The regulation of our foreign and domestic trade has been steadily pursued since then in appropriate legislation. The limit of the power thus conferred had probably never been reached or definitely determined. That it was supreme within the limits of the Constitu tion and commensurate with the requirements of trade is beyond doubt or controversy. It was a power sufficiently comrehensive to embrace not only the obects and instrumentalities of commerce but to construct, oversee and make safe the highways over which that commerce

Continuing. Mr. Burrows said that in taking from the State all control over commerce and lodging it exclusively in the national government, State lines were swept away and a national highway across the ment was opened. With trade absolutely. unshackled, is it any wonder that our domestic commerce has attained proportions which are the marvel of the age. The Senator quoted figures showing the growth of American business, and concluded: "If this supply of our domestic production shall exeed the demands of domestic consumption, let us find a way under reciprocity to secure foreign markets without impairing or surrendering our own, turning our attention to the 55,000,000 of people on this hemisphere to the south of us, unfurling our flag in every part of Central and South America, piercing the barriers between the two oceans with a new highway of commerce open to the sea, and penetrating the centers of South American trade with an international

EDITOR SMITH'S ADDRESS Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, exminister to Russia, was the third speaker,

"Ours is a land of fullness and not of famine. Providence has dowered us with matchless opportunity and the world's evolution unfolds before us the crowning desmarvelous growth has advanced our country from almost nothing until to-day it possesses more than one-fifth of all the wealth of the world. In the two decades from 1870 to 1890 the three mighty powers of Great Britain, France and Germany, all combined, with their 125,000,000 people gained in wealth \$30,000,000,000, while the United States, with its sixty million peo-ple, gained \$338,000,000,000. The United States earns two-thirds as much as all the other three put together. In 1880 the roduct of our manufactures was little more than half of England's. In 1890 it, more than doubled her output. Our expansion in industries was more than twice that of England, France and Germany togetner. Their debts are pling up; ours are melting away. Their taxes are rising; ours are falling. Their expenditures are

frightfully swelling; ours are relatively declining. Their productive forces are stripped for armies and armanents; ours are at the plough, the forge, the loom and the exchange-at the tools of wealth and not of waste. England's taxes are 10 per cent. of her earnings; France's, 13 per cent.; Germany's, 1014 per cent., while ours are only 5 per cent. England spends one-sixth of her local taxes and one-twelfth of all her revenues for poor relief and only oneseventeenth for schools. The United States spends one-sixth of all of her national and local income for schools and the de-

mand for poor relief is only a beggarly "The contrast is the key of the future. And we are only at the threshold of our development. Most of the growth I have briefly portrayed has come within twenty years. Who shall grasp the advancement of the next twenty or thirty years or picture the dazzling destiny of the next cen-tury? Our spirit, if not our flag, will rule the hemisphere. The Nicaragua canal constructed by American capital and owing allegiance only to American control will open through the continent the highway of the sea and New York, wresting the final scepter from London, will stand, like another Venice of the earlier and narrower days, as the focus and emporium of the world's wide commerce between the Orient

anl the Occident." Letters of regret were then read from President Cleveland and Governor Morton. LL. D., president of Hamilton College. In the course of a toast to "The City of New York," Mayor Strong said: "I am going to say just a word about politics. I have been told by some people that I am not a very good politician. I realize that the statement is a true one, but I shall go on to the end of my term acting as I think best for the people of this

magnificent municipality."

Sixteen Rioters Indicted. BUFFALO, Nov. 19 .- Four indictments for murder in the first degree and twelve for riot were reported to-day by the grand jury, which had the Tonawanda canal riot cases under consideration for three weeks. Those indicted for murder are also indicted for riot, so that no loophole of es-cape is left. Those indicted for murder, first degree, are: Jesse Graves, George Hyde, John J. Quirk and Irving Collins.

No Glass to Be Imported. DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 19 .- The quarterly meeting of the American Plate-glass Jobbers' Association was held here to-day. Committees on freight and carrying rates made reports. It was announced that some time since an agreement was made by the importers not to buy any plate glass abroad so long as Americans could supply the

A Brain Food. Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Dr. D. P. McClure, Rantoul, Ill., says: "It is very beneficial to strengthen the intellect."

AUSTRIA'S SCHEME OF FORCING THE DARDANELLES OPPOSED.

ning a Division of the Spoils in Case Turkey is Dismembered.

PANIC AT CONSTANTINOPLE

ARMENIAN TRADERS FRIGHTENED AND CLOSING THEIR SHOPS.

Belated Efforts of the Sublime Porte to Stay the Wave of Outrage-Massacre at Kharput.

LONDON, Nov. 20 .- A dispatch from Vienna says: Commenting on the reported refusal of Russia to agree to the proposals of Austria in the settlement of the Turkish question the semi-official Fremdenblatt declares that Russia assents to the Austrian provision empowering the embassies at Constantinople to adopt such temporary measdanger. Russia contends that they should sies should be preceded by an understanding between the different Cabinets interested.

if a majority of our people are in favor of abandoning the present standard of value and establishing silver monometallism, they The Chronicle prints a dispatch from Vienna which asserts that the news that Russia had backed out of the European concert arrangements for the settlement of the Turkish question produced a heavy fall on the bourse there. The correspondent explains that Russia has agreed to the assembling of the fleets in the Levant, and that the Czar is willing to negotiate meas-

A dispatch to the Daily News from Rome gives additional information concerning the negotiations between Austria and Russia who spoke on "Our Domestic Commerce." | so far as the Turkish empire is concerned. propositions Russia declined to agree. The correspondent of the Daily News says that it is reported in official circles that in view sia and England are negotiating an agreeestablish a permanent protectorate in

A dispatch to the Times from Constantistantinople. These Armenian traders have shops. They assert that Constantinople is now unsafe for them. Another dispatch announces the arrival at Smyrna of the French squadron.

A dispatch to the Standard from Constantinople says that the losses of the American missions at Kharput will reach £10,000. The Persian Kurds, according to anrevolt against the municipal government of tribes east of Damascus. It is evident that the excited Kurds and the entire lower Anatolia are quite beyond the control of the central authorities. The most stringent orders have been issued to the different Valis, coupled with appeals asking them to save the honor of the Sultan and preserve the Islamic faith by an obedience to the instructions, but all of these efforts have proved perfectly futile. The Constantinope correspondent of the Standard anrounces that the Austrian colony there has organized a system of defense.

The Telegraph publishes a dispatch from Constantinople which asserts that no news of fresh disturbances in Asia Minor has been received since Saturday and that confidence is apparently being restored. At Aleppo it is hoped that the worst is over and it believed that quiet has been reestablished in European Turkey. The cor-Henry Somerset, well-known for her work in the W. C. T. U. in particular and for her efforts as a humanitarian in general.

An Unconfirmed Rumor.

BERLIN, Nov. 19 .- A dispatch received here from Sofia, Bulgaria, says that the Sutan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid, has been

## poisoned. No details are given. THE KHARPUT MASSACRE.

How Armenians Were Butchered and (Copyright, 1895, by the Associated Press.) CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 19.-In response to the telegrams sent to Kharput by the United States minister, Mr. Alexander W. Terrell, inquiring into the burning and pil-

laging of the American missions there, the Mr. Trrrell and additional facts have been States minister. As Mr. Terrell will communicate direct with the State Department at Washington on the subject the facts in But enough is known of the disturbances at Kharput to give the following general outline of the occurrences: The trouble between the Kurds and Mussulmans at Kharput had been brewing for some time. On one hand it was claimed that the Armenians, incited by the agents of their revolutionary committee, had been arming themselves, holding secret meetings and preparing for revolt against the Turkish authorities. The crisis was to be precipitated by an attack on the Mussulmans' quarters. A second version of the affair is that the Turks, acting under instructions from the Yildiz Kiosk officials, if not from the Sultan himself, deliberately planned to massacre the Armenians of Knarput. The Kurds who were not armed with rides were provided with weapons similar to those used by the Turkish sponded to by the Rev. Wooley Stryker, soldiery and ammunition was plentifully distributed among them. At a signal agreed on a quarrel was picked with some Armenians and the attack on their quarter was commenced. The Armenians, however, who had been anticipating an outbreak for some time past, had armed themselves as well as ossible and had barricaded their dwellings. They made so determined a resistance that the first attack of the Kurds was repulsed.

When it first became apparent that a dis-turbance was imminent, the American missionaries at Kharput applied for protection to Mr. Terrell. The latter called personally at the Porte and sent several notes on the subject to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, insisting that the Turkish officials should protect the American missionaries, and no-tifying the Sultan and his missionaries they would be held responsible for the safety of the missionaries. In view of these representations the Turkish officials promised to pro tect the lives of the missionaries and detailed gendarmes to guard their property, with the following result: When the Armenians repulsed the first attack of the Kurds the latter were so infuriated at the check they had received that they proceeded to the quarter of Kharput where the Amer-ican mission is located and, quickly overcoming any opposition of the gendarmes, it there were any present-a point which has not been definitely ascertained-they ransacked the houses, including eight of the American mission buildings, and exploded a shell in the house of one of the missionaries. The American missionaries, however, escaped uninjured and placed themselves under the immediate protection of the Turkish

Governor, who still has them safe under ported by the Turkish troops in a number of

instances and in other cases the soldiers remained passive spectators of the rioting. Later a second and more successful attack was made by the Kurds on the Armenian quarter, and a terrible massacre followed. The number of victims has not yet been ascertained; but it is declared to be "enormous." Conservative estimates say that from eight hundred to one thousand persons were killed during the rioting.

The American missionaries have formally protested against the destruction of their

protested against the destruction of their property, to the Turkish authorities, and to Mr. Terrell who, when all the facts in the case are thoroughly established, will, most likely, demand that the Americans be comlikely, demand that the Americans be compensated for their losses. In fact, it is understood Mr. Terrell has already been assured that the Turkish government is prepared to do what is right in the case when all sides have been heard and the blame is placed where it belongs.

A fresh fanatical outbreak has occurred at Moosh, but it was suppressed by the Turkish authorities after forty Armenians had been killed.

There is evidence from many directions that the Porte has been frightened by the gathering of the foreign fleets in Salonica bay and by the advice, accompanied by a clear statement of the real situation, received from Germany and Austria, who seem to be acting in accord, into adopting really energetic repressive measures. This action is commended on all sides.

The situation in southwest Anatolia, where the Christians are revolting in large num-bers, is inspiring the most grave anxiety, not so much at the Yildiz Kiosk, as among the representatives of the powers here, as this outbreak complicated matters in a manner well calculated to create alarm, for it is difficult to see how the Turks can be prevented from restoring order there by force, which would mean more bloodshed. A British war ship has been ordered to Alexandretta, northern Syria, and the United States cruiser San Francisco, flagship of the Euro-pean squadron, is expected there daily. In

addition, a French war ship has been dispatched to Beirut, Syria. The Sultan continues to exist in a state of the greatest alarm, which is telling terribly on his already much weakened nervous system. Rumors of the discovery of plots against Abdul Hamid's life are now so frequent that they no longer attract much attention and some of his ministers, it is known, have to be kept constantly guarded by soldiers in order to give them courage shough to transact the business of their respective offices. Throughout the night of Saturday last, Nov. 16, which was a most critical day for the Turkish empire, the Sultan was engaged, sitting close to the telegraph instrument in the Yildiz Kiosk, esecially dictating instructions to the different provincial Governors to do their utmost cates that the Sultan has at last had his eyes opened to the character of his advisers the reins of government in his own hands. The lack of sufficient funds to equip the eserves called out and the scarcity of reglar troops in the disturbed provinces is a matter of great concern to the Sultan, who is said to be rapidly getting an idea of the extent to which misgovernment has spread, not that this has gone on without his knowledge, but he apparently deluded himend to the corruption prevailing and that had been threatened, and only threatened, for so many years past. There is one deam of hope, however, for the unhappy sultan. Winter, with its deadly cold and the disturbed districts, is approaching, and news from places now readily accessible will be cut off for long periods. This, it is expected, will put a stop to the Kurdish outbreaks more effectively than the Turkish roops. It will also prevent much news from In order to be safe against an outbreak here, it is reported, the powers have de-termined to have two guard boats, instead f one, for each country in the Bosporus The consent of the Porte, it is believed, can obtained for this arrangement.

It is learned in diplomatic circles that the Turkish authorities of Moosh have recently een displaying great energy in quelling the fanatical outbreak there, which was re-cently announced. They prevented much bloodshed, and in the latest disturbance there only six persons were killed and forty wounded. The Mussulman soldiers behaved This is regarded here as auguring for a speedy suspension of the disturbances else-where in Asia Minor. The greatest anxiety certainly prevails at present among the Turkish officials to stop the carnage.

FROM THE SUBLIME PORTE. Letter That Is Intended to Show the

Armenians Are at Fault. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- The Turkish egation received from the sublime porte the following telegram under to-day's date: "As a proof that the riots which took place in certain parts of Anatolia were lue to the revolutionary intrigues of certain Armenians, I send you the translacertain Dildjian of Diarbekir, who by his criminal conduct, was the cause of the renewed disorders in that city, firing as he did, on the people in the streets after everybody had quieted down. The letter

"'Dear Ohanes-The pursuit of big problood already shed has moved the civilized world, but preseverence is needed still. The last hours of our struggle and the first ones of our liberty are near. Friends in London promised us help, but to justify that help, great sacrifices are needed. The silence of your city spoils our business. Consequently you also must raise your Your enemies are as dull as beasts. ferocity of their nature and there is only one way to attain this, for, although they are able to submit to everything they cannot stand an insult to their religious creed. Up to now no serious result has been attained. It is necessary to begin again the work. When our courageous comrades will ship we will certainly succeed. Any delay in the execution of this plan may cause us harm. It is necessary to go on. Such aggressions are not so dangerous as they may appear. I repeat again that the pursuit of big projects requires always big sacri-

Loss of American Missionaries.

BOSTON, Nov. 19 .- Telegrams received by the American board this afternoon by way of Phillippopolis, state that "the mission second; Eleanor Mc, 106 (Thorpe), 7 to 1 loss at Kharput is \$100,000. The raiders were protected by soldiers, who fired on the mission houses and joined in the plunder. Special malice was shown the missionaries. A shell burst in Barnum's house, The missionaries are now protected. Troubles are re-ported as beginning in Marsovan, Van and

The press dispatches conveying informaconducted to Van by a guard of troops were received with much satisfaction by the stant telegraphic correspondence with the State Department at Washington and with their missionaries in Turkey and is doing everything possible to secure the effectual protection of those connected with the board, especially the missionaries of Kharput, whose homes and supplies have been destroyed and who are in the midst of terrorizing conditions.

Minister Terrell Defended.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- Rev. George Washburn, president of Robert College, Constantinople, writing from there under date of Oct. 29, to a friend in America, speaks as follows of Mr. Terrell, United States min-

ister to Turkey: "Mr. Terrell has been so bitterly attacked that it seems to me that at this critical moment in his mission, the President ought to spow the facts about him-that he may not unintentionally do him injustice. He is a brave, honest man, with a warm heart and enthusiastically devoted to his work of defending all American interests in Turkey. No man ever tried harder to do his whole duty, and the attacks on him have often been shamefully unjust and generally—when they have come from responsible parties— they have been based on a partial knowledge of the circumstances. This is specially true of the last eight or ten months. I think American missionaries in the interior owe their ives to his persistent efforts with the Turksh government.

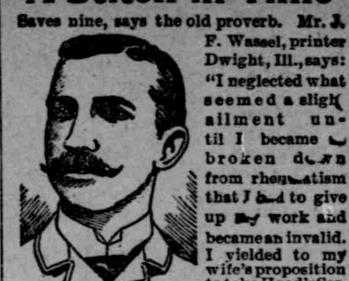
Arbuckle's "Baby Bunting" Dead. IRONTON, O., Nov. 19 .- Miss Campbell, who attained notoriety a few years ago in a breach of promise case, claiming \$100,000 damages from Arbuckle, the coffee dealer, died this morning in Dr. Gray's sanitarium at Hanging Rock. Mrs. Campbell's sister is the wife of ex-Mayor William Means, of

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

Winter's death warrants are neglected coughs and colds. Thousands die at this season simply because they permit these ailments to take their fatal course instead Governor, who still has them safe under his care.

During the pillaging it has been ascertained beyond doubt the Kurds were sub-

A Stitch in Time



F. Wassel, printer Dwight, Ill., says: "I neglected what seemed a slight ailment until I became broken desa from rhequatism that J bad to give up by work and became an invalid. I yielded to my wife's proposition to take Hood's Sar-

saparilla. I used 2 bottles, have entirely recovered strength and enjoy life like a new man. My wife says

Hood's Sarsaparilla Did it and insisted on my writing this." Hood's Pills cure habitual consti-

WESTERN "MAGNATES

BASEBALL LEAGUE REPRESENTA-TIVES TO MEET IN CHICAGO.

Denny" Long on Hand to Watch the Disposition of the Terre Haute Players-New Members.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHICAGO, Nov. 19.-Most of the officials are here to-night. To-morrow the old league goes out of legal existence and a a term probably of five years. The league's prosperity is indicated by the fact that it has chosen one of the swell hotels for a neeting place, which will be at the Great Northern, one of the new skyscrapers. In the earlier days of the organization a much more modest hostlery served the purpose. Those already here are: President Ban Johnson, of Cincinnati; John T. Brush and W. F. C. Golt, of Indianapolis; Vanderbeck, of Detroit; John Goodnow and Walter Wil-mot, of Minneapolis; James Manning, of Kansas City, and Long, of Terre Haute. Killilea, of Milwaukee, will come to-mor-row, but Comiskey, of St. Paul, probably will not arrive in time to attend the meet-

Manager Long, of Terre Haute, is on the Terre Haute club. He has already decided to take a club in the new Atlantic League. On assembling to-morrow the delegates will proceed at once to the winding up of the business of the old league, and will then form the new combination. It is said to-right that Toledo and Columbus will be accepted as the new clubs without opposition. Most of the visitors took in the theaters to-night.

Won by Hanlon.

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 19.-The first eat of five to be rowed during the present week on Dickinson river between the pro-fessional oarsmen, Bubear and Hanlon, for the championship of England and a thou-sand-dollar purse, the winner of three heats to be the victor, was won to-day by Han-lon by a boat length.

WILL SOON NEED SKATES.

Nasty Weather for Horses on Western Tracks-Winners at St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—The weather turned cold to-day, but a fairly good crowd attended the fair ground's races. The track was slow, but the betting was brisk. Second and third choices captured the first four races, while the last was taken by an

First Race-One mile. King Gold, 107 (T. Murphy), 4 to 1, won; Samson, 194 (Soden), 10 to 1, second; Outgo, 104 (Irving). 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:49. Regent and Cherrystone also ran. Second-Six furlongs.

(Soden), 6 to 1, won; Kingstone, 105 (Murphy), even, second; Galley West, 105 (Duffy), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:19. Prairie Flower, Miss Kitty, Fred Foster and Sir Archer also ran. Third-One mile. King Michael, 100 (So len), 8 to 1, won; Robert Latta, 104 (Ham), second; Tom Elmore, 108 (Turbiville),

3 to 1, third. Time, 1:491/2. Bing Binger, Dr. Hunter, Leonard B., Mercury, Leader Ban and Vulture also ran. Fourth-Five and one-half furlongs. Dick Deneath, 107 (Vandusen), 6 to 1, won; Helen Wren, 104 (Ham), 7 to 10, second; Mamie , 104 (Warren), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:12%. Little Chris, Barney Aaron, jr., Ludlow, Foot Runner and Knapp also ran.
Fifth-Five and one-half furlongs. Billy
Jordan, 104 (Duffy), 7 to 1, won; Anna Mayes, 104 (Irving), 3 to 2, second: Maggie Gray, 104 (T. Murphy), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:1112. Little Dick, Ton Ton, Duckadoo, Dr. Farrell, Tom Meade, St. Pancras, Bound Brook, Edmund Connelly and Blaze Duke

Winners at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 19 .- Three favortes, a third choice and one outsider won tolay. Close finishes was the feature. Sum-

First Race-Seven furlongs. Sligo, 97 (W ones), 7 to 5, won; Gateway, 98 (D. Davis), to 1, second; La Creole, 94 (R. Isom), 8 to third. Time, 1:28, Myrtelle, Major Dripps, slin, Almee Goodwin and Pat Hanley also an. Wild Briar left at post. Second-Handicap; mile and fifty yards. Prince Lief, 96 (R. Isom), 6 to 5, won; Egbart, 107 (Clayton), 4 to 1, second: Urania, 106 (Thorpe), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:44. The Winner, Galon d'Or and Addie Buchanan

Third-Five furlongs, Cecil, 106 (Perkins), to 1, won; Mattie Lee, 108 (Clayton), 6 to 5 Time, 1:031/2. Clissie B., Ida B., Es Lutie Lewis, Whileaway, Nellie Agnes and Hawthorne Belle also ran. Fourth-One mile. Ace, 95 (W. Jones), 4 to, won; Frince Carl, 107 (Thorpe), 11 to 5, second; La Moore, 95 (Everett), 7 to 2, third. lime, 1:43%. Momus and Elizbert also ran. Fifth-Four and one-half furlongs. Jerry lack, 118 (Thorpe), 7 to 2, won; Sir Welngton, 116 (Perkins), 5 to 2, second; Winerop, 111 (R. Isom), 8 to 1, third. Time, :5814. Pardon, Princess Over, Corella, Harnette, Antehenian, Organist and Harry Shannon uso ran.

Pimlico Winners. BALTIMORE, Nov. 19 .- Results of the

First Race-Six furlongs. Nestor, 112 (Reiff). 3 to 1, won; Telegram, 106 (Curtis), 7 to 1, second; Sissiesetta, 108 (Clark), 10 to third. Time, 1:201/4. Lillie Mills, Miss Edith and Mildred D. also ran. Second-One mile. Augusta Belle, (O'Leary), 1 to 6, won; Oily Gamin, 100 (Coylle), 5 to 1, second; Lady Adams, 109 Keefe), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:50. Lafayette and Kerrygow also ran. Third-Five furlongs. Trinculo, O'Leary), 10 to 1, won; Irish Reel, 111 (Simms), 2 to 1, second: Runaway, 107 (Healy), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:03%. The lage, Helen Nichols and Sirocco also ran. Fourth-Mile and one-sixteenth. Charade, 115 (Ballard), 7 to 2, won; Emotional, 91 (Keefe), 4 to 5, second; Wilton, 107 (Gifford), 100 to 1, third. Time, 1:55. Chiswick and Diabolus also ran. Fifth-Five furlongs. Septour, 101 (Hill), 6 to 1, won; Premier, 107 (Penn), 7 to 10, second; Brisk, 110 (Littlefield), 3 to 1, third Time, 1:03½. Bernardine, Dr. Ashe, Devota and Meadow Land Belle also ran. Sixth-One mile. Sue Kittie, 90 (O'Leary)



to 5 won; Claurenca, 90 (Simms), 20

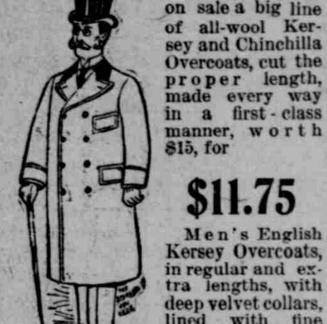
second: Mabel Glenn, 100 (Healy), 9 to

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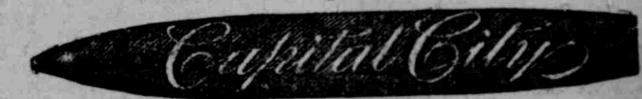
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